THE COST, WITH THE MOST RIGID ECONOMY, ONLY A TRIFLE UNDER \$3,750,000-OTHER

STRONG OBJECTIONS TO THE SCHEME. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 1.—The impracticability of a Federal armor factory, aside from any question of policy as to Government ownership of such an es-ablishment, is convincingly demonstrated in the exhaustive report of the Naval Board, which was accurately foreshadowed in The Tribune several days The Board, which was carefully selected from the most skilled naval experts in their various lines the most skilled naval experts in their various lines now ashore, consisted of Commodore John A. Howell, president: Captain Alexander H. McCormick, Civil Engineer Mordecal T. Endicett, Chief Engineer James A. Perry and Lieutenant Frank F. Fletcher as members, and Lieutenant Washington I. Pietcher as members, and Lieutenant Washington I. Chambers as recorder. For four months every detail of the project has been carefully studied, leading specialists have been freely consulted, existing works thoroughly inspected, and an almost incredible amount of painstraking labor accomplished, resulting in the completion of working plans with full specifications for the essential features of a plant capable of making armor for two battle-ships annually.

The Board foresaw that the United States might want to build five battle-ships in some years, and that in the near future extremely large armor plates might be required, but the necessity for the most might be required, but the necessity for the most rigid economy was impressed upon its members, who with the greatest reluctance suppressed many desir-able but costly features. In spite of all their efforts, however, the total cost could not be brought below \$2.747.912 11. of which a little less than \$1,000.000 is for \$3,747,912 11. of which a little less than \$1,000,000 is for buildings and foundations, and a little less than \$3,000,000 is necessary for the machinery, furnaces and similar essentials. An effort is to be promptly made to have these closely shaven estimates verified by actual competitive bids, for which advertisements will be issued in a few days. The improbability of success is indicated by the efforts of the Board to secure estimates "from one of the largest firms in England" for some of the heaviest tools, which could not be obtained in this country. This firm replied "that it preferred to defer quoting prices until Congress should decide to establish the armor factory." gress should decide to establish the armor factory. CHIEF OBJECTION TO THE PLAN.

The most significant feature of the Board's report serted apparently after the document completed. It is embraced in three statements, devised to inform Congress of the Board's opinion as to the feasibility of erecting an armor plant, as fol-

lows:

First—An armor factory comprises a collection of special furnaces, heavy machine tools and appliances that are not needed in any other class of work, and a class of labor specially skilled in the business. Second—A Government armor factory not connected with an establishment engaged in other branches of the steel industry would depend for its success and economic administration upon a constant demand for an output nearly approaching the full capacity.

mand for an output nearly approaching the full capacity.

Third—If the Government should establish an armor factory, the efficient and economic maintenance of the working of that factory would necessarily depend upon a constant yearly appropriation for ships to be provided with armor, because the armor produced at any time must be specially designed for and fitted to these ships. Any failure to appropriate for such ships in any one year would require the cessation of work and the laying off indefinitely of the skilled experts and laborers that had been trained to this industry. A resumption of work at a later period would require the training at considerable expense of a new set of men. In the mean time the progress, of the art would perhaps have been such that difficult and radical changes would be required, which under continuous working might have been gradually and easily made.

The Board further says in its report:

The Board further says in its report:

The Board further says in its report:

The following estimates are for the cost, exclusive of the land, of a plant capable of making and furnishing ready for the instalment on board ship of 5,000 tons per year of nickel steel, face-hardened reforged armor. As the size of the largest single armor-plate to be produced fixes the size and number of melting furnaces required and the size of the forging and bending presses, which are about the most expensive part of the plant, and as the melting furnaces and presses thus determined are capable of producing a much greater quantity of armor than herein required, it follows that the cost of a plant of increased or diminished capacity will not be in direct proportion to the greater or less output, but will be in proportion to the greater or less output but will be in proportion to the greater or less number of cementing furnaces and machine tools supplied.

These estimates are made without exact knowledge of the local conditions of the site that may be selected. No freight is included and the foundations for buildings and tools are of sufficient depth to secure stability and permanence on good hardpan or gravel only. Nothing has been included for graining or for excavating except so far as necessary for the proper construction of the plant. Should the site selected be of such a character as to require spilling or deeper foundations than herein contemplated, the cost may be increased. Five per cent has been allowed, however, for erecting and engineering expenses, and it is thought that 5 per cent additional allowance would cover all contingencies under the worst conditions that may be reconnected.

THE ESTIMATES IN DETAIL.

The estimates are as follows: Open neart partment spartment spartm \$541.918 Office building.

After a careful review of the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a plant in connection with an armor factory capable of producing the steel ingots needed in making plates (the chief disadvantages being the first cost of \$519.133 and the force of labor that would have to be employed), the

Poard says.

The Board considers that the capacity to produce the steel ingots is so important to the successful and economic administration of an armor factory that it does not recommend an establishment designed to obtain the ingois by purchase. A casting department for the monitor, making and such castsigned to obtain the ingots by purchase. A casting department for the monids, anvils and such castings as need occasional replacement is necessary in either case and can be profitably combined with an open-hearth steel plant, as herein outlined. In view of the advantages above mentioned, and notwithstanding the greater first cost of the establishment, the Board recommends that the Government armor factory include a plant for the production of open-hearth steel ingots.

SITES AND PROCESSES.

On the subject of sites the Board says: On the subject of sites the Board says.

The Board, in its instructions, was not charged with the selection of a site or location for the armor factory. It, however, appends to this report a list of places recommended to the Board as sites, and showing also the names of the persons so recommending them.

On the subject of new processes the report says:

The Board has received several communications in regard to new processes for making both sied and armor. As none of these were accompanied by any tangible data by which the Board could form exact estimates of their value for making armor, the writers were informed that, "owing to the short time allowed the Board to make its report, it would be impossible to consider any methods for the manufacture of steel for armor, except those in general use at this time." The Board has learned, however, from the press and from reliable armor experts, that certain improvements in the methods of manufacture hot fully known in this country have been introduced abroad, which greatly improve the ballistic properties of the plates. The Board has also obtained some knowledge of an experimental armor plate in progress of making in this country by a method quite different from the Harvey dementation process, from which the manufacturers seem to expect good results. These facts are mentioned to show that an armor plant, equipped as provided in this report, must be capable of change or expansion, to suit the introduction. The Board cannot say that the introduction of such new improvements in the future will radically change the character of the plant here submitted.

Any change in method that improves the bal-On the subject of new processes the report says

cally change the character of the plant here submitted.

Any change in method that improves the ballistic properties of armor plate has a very serious
bearing upon the science of naval architecture, but
it is evident in any factory which may be established it must be held in contemplation that
changes will have to be made therein from time to
time to keep it up to date in its processes and
products.

Although a proving ground for testing armor
plates is not essentially a part of an armor plant,
we take this opportunity to recommend the establishment of a proving ground at or near the site
of the proposed armor factory, of sufficient capacity to permit of the necessary tests both for
final acceptance and for experimentation.

The report contains much in the way of appen-

The report contains much in the way of appen-dices. There are thirty-eight drawings, besides the specifications, details of estimates, list of places recommended for sites, form of proposals, besides much other matter. The Board says it will be im-possible to furnish copies of all these matters to applicants, and intending bidders will find it im-perative to come to Washington if they would make intelligent bids.

NORTH ATLANTIC STORM FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 1 (Special).—The Naval Hydrographic Office to-day issued the following forecast for December weather on the North Atlantic

Frequent storm areas moving from the American coast to the northward of the British lake. These areas are followed by strong westerly and north-westerly gales that are felt as far south as Bermuda and the Azores. In the central part of the ocean between latitude 25 degrees north and latitude 46 degrees north, occasional gales. Some fog on northern part of Grand Banks. Occasional anorthers in the Guif of Mexico.

This forecast, while based on the records of This forecast, while based on the records of many

Holiday Presents
Artistic Articles in Porcelain and Bronze, Sevres Figures and Vases, Luca della Robbia, and other 15th Century Art

A. Olivotti & Co. IMPORTERS

years for the month of December, takes into account as well such irregular conditions affecting the meteorology on the transatiantic steamer routes as unusual amounts of ice adult off New-

NAVAL AND ARMY NEWS,

Washington, December TO CRUISE IN THE GULF.—The North Atlan-tic Squadron will enter the Gulf of Mexico this winter and spend several months off the coast of This will be the first time in about three years that the squadren has been in the gulf, the last cruise having been made under the command of Rear-Admiral Meade. It was the intention shortly after his retirement to send the squadren to the Venezuelan coast for the customary winter drills, but this cruise was abandoned on account of the friction between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary question Later on, after the Venezuelan matter had dropped into the background, the situation in Cuba was regarded by the Administration as making it imgarded by the Administration as making it improdent to allow the squadron to go there. These reasons have now ceased to be of force, and the action of Secretary Long in permitting the ships to go south once more, taken in connection with the sending of the little gunboats into West Indian waters, is an evidence of the faith of the Administration in the peaceful outlook for the future. Captain Taylor, the commander of the big battle-ship Indiana, has been at the Navy Department in conference with Secretary Long as to the plans for the movements of the squadron, and it has been arranged that Key West shall be the rendezvous of the vessels. The exact date for the assembling of the ships there has not been fixed, this detail being dependent on the completion of the detail being dependent on the completion of the squadron is in the parbor, and some intime the squadron is in the harbor, and some intime the squadron is in the harbor, and some interesting drills and mock attacks may be expected.

NEW NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL-The Naval Personnel Board, which is charged with the preparation of a plan for breaking up the stagnation in promotion and other evils, to-day agreed on the outlines of a bill which will be considered by sections at the next meeting. The bill includes only the line and engineers and provides for merging the latter into the former. The enlisted men are also to be provided for by a retired list.

TWO VESSELS ACCEPTED.-The Secretary of the Navy finally accepted the Iowa and the Foote te-day.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.-The Annapolis has sailed from Tompkinsville for Annapolis, where a silver service will be presented to her. The Alliance has arrived at Key West. The Machias has arrived at Horg Kong and the Raleigh at Syrac. The torpedo-boat flotilia has sailed from Savannah for St. Catherines.

NAVAL ORDERS .- Commander Albert Ross has been ordered to command the apprentice training-ship Alliance, December 20, at the New-York Navy

George Brown, jr., son of Rear-Admiral Brown, is appointed paymaster in the Navy to date from No-vember 15, his examination having been completed Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses will be detached

from the Monterey and ordered home on leave. Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Robison is ordered

Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Robison is ordered from the Yorktown to the Monterey.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr will be detached from the Yorktown when that vessel goes out of commission.

Ensign T. J. Senn will be detached from the Monterey the day before that vessel leaves the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer E. H. Dunn is detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Concord temporarily, to be transferred when that vessel teaches the Asiatic Station to the Olympia.

Carpenter J. Burke will be detached from the Monterey on three months leave at home.

Acting Carpenter W. P. Harding is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered at once to the Monterey.

THE ALERT ORDERED TO BRITO.-The Navy Department has sent orders to the Alert, now at San Francisco, to proceed to Brito, Nicaragua. This place is at the western terminus of the pro-posed Nicaragua Canal, and the vessel will be kept there in readiness to co-operate with the Canal Commission, which is to start for the east-ern terminus in a few days on the gunboat New-port.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL .- The War Depariment is making arrangements for the court-mar-tial of Captain O. M. Carter, of the Engineer Corps. 25,000 to be near the works which have f 33,000 charges. The date for its meeting has

Railroad tracks and equipment ... 86,642 equipment ... 86,642 equipment ... 86,642 latringe ... 11,112 geon, having served more than thirty years in the 19,374 erage, etc. ... 33,747,912 latringe ... 12,112 geon, having served more than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, by direction of the Lieutenant-Colonel Character E. Bennett, 11th Ingeon, having served more than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, by direction of the

fantry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Wayne, Mich. and will proceed to his home, preparatory to retirement.

Captain James C. Ayers, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding four visits to the works of will make not exceeding four visits to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammun ton Company, Derby, Conn., to inspect projectiles under manufact-ure at that place. Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect about December 3, is granted First Lieutenant Will-tany P. Hurnham. 20th Infantry. Leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days, to take effect about December 12, is granted First Lieutenant Julius A. Penn. adjutant, 2d In-

Captain Charles M. Gandy, assistant surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at the Presidio of San Francisco during the examination of First Lieumenn Charles P. Zilbot, 4th Cavairy, only, vice Major Robert H. White, surgeon, who will resume his seat on the Board at the conclusion of said examination.

JUSTICE RUMSEY'S ACTS UPHELD.

HE WAS WITHIN HIS RIGHTS WHEN HE TOOK A VERDICT IN A CASE TRIED BY JUSTICE WERNER

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 1 .- Justice Davy, of the Supreme Court, to-day handed down an important decision in the case of Nellie French vs. Alvin Seamans. This was an action tried at the Bath trial term in September. The plaintiff sought to recover damages for breach of promise. Seamans was seventy-four years old, and the shock was was returned that he dropped dead. The ques-tion of law that arose was an extremely interest-ing one. Justice Werner, who presided at the trial, desired to leave town in order to reach Rochester on a certain train. The case was the last one of the term; so Justice Rumsey, of the Appellate Court, offered to take the verdict. Counconsented and Justice Werner went home. When the verdict was rendered for the plaintiff a When the verdict was rendered for the plaintiff a motion for a new trial was made. Justice Rumsey held that he had no power to decide the motion, but the attorneys consenting, he granted a stay until Justice Werner could hear the motion. Before Justice Davy, last October, a motion to set aside the verdict and all the proceedings in the trial on the around that Justice Rumsey, under the Constitution, had no jurisdiction to receive the verdict was argued. Justice Davy, in his decision, holds that the acts of Justice Rumsey were perfectly legal. This is the first time the question has arisen under the new Constitution.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE MEETS. Richmond, Va., Dec. 1.-The General Assembly of Virginia met to-day at noon and organized by the election of the officers nominated by the Demothe election of the officers nominated by the Demo-cratic cancuses. This Legislature elects a successor in the United States Senate to John W. Daniel. The message of the Governor was read. Among other things he recommends the reduction, if necessary, of the appropriations to State higher in-stitutions of learning and the application of the amount saved to the appropriation for pensions of Confederate veterans and the Soldiers' Home Fund.

HOTEL ON MOUNT M'GREGOR BURNED. Troy, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Hotel Balmoral, on Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, was totally destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock this morn-The origin of the fire is not known. There been painters at work in the building yesterday, and it is surmised that the fire caught in some way from their oly rags. The fire was discovered by those in the Grant cottage. The hotel was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$50,000, and the contents were valued at \$25,000. The building and contents were valued at \$25,000.

COAST SURVEY REDEEMED.

DR. PRITCHETT ASSUMES CHARGE OF THE WORK.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY GAGE DETER-MINED THAT THE BUREAU SHALL BE CON-

PRINCIPLES-FITNESS OF THE

Washington, Dec. 1.—Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, whem the President appointed to succeed General Duffield as superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey about a month ago, qualified and assumed charge of the Bureau to-There was great rejoicing among the employes of the Bureau, and Dr. Pritchett received a hearty

and the friends of this Eurera to learn that the President and Secretary Gage are determined that the Bureau shall be conducte; a scientific and business principles and that their plans will be carried out. Dr. Princhett was selected entirely on the recommendations of scientific men, regardless of their political views. Dr. Pritchett was born in Fayette, Mo., on April

16. 1857. A few years later his father moved to Glasgow, Mo., where he founded the Pritchett Institute, now the Pritchett College, and it was at this institution that Dr. Pritchett received his early eation. In 1876 he came to Washington and continued his mathematical and astronomical studies un-Observatory. In 1878 he was appointed assistant astronomer in the Naval Observatory, but resigned in 1880 and returned to work under his father in the Morrison Observatory at Glasgow, Me. In 1881 he was appointed professor of astronomy in Washington University, St. Louis, where he continued till ton University, St. Louis, where he continued the his appointment as superintendent of the Const and Geodetic Survey. Dr. Princhett is always on the alert and knows no idle moments. In addition to his duties in the University he has found time to do a vast amount of other work in both theoretical and president lines. He has published many ical and practical lines. He has published many papers, among which may be mentioned those on the determination of the mass of Mars, an investigation of the rotation period of Jupiter, a discussion of the eclipses of the satellites of Saturn, and many papers on observations of double stars. In practical odesy he has determined latitudes for the Geological Survey and taken part in longitude de-terminations with the parties of both the Geological and the Coast and Geodetic surveys. In 1852 he was one of the astronomers in the party that went to Auckland, New Zealand, to observe the transit of Venus, and when the work of that station was Auckland, New Zealand, to observe the transit of Venus, and when the work of that station was completed he was appointed an acting assistant on the Coast and Geodet's Survey, and accompanied the party to determine gravity with the tamous Koter pendulums in Australia, Singapore, Japan and elsewhere. On his return to the University he found elsewhere. On his return to the University he found time to give many lectures and publish many works, some of which have been mentioned. In 1891 he was elected president of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences. In 1894 he went to Europe, and at the Munich University carried off a rare prize and reveived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his ceived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his ceived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his crived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his crived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his crived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his crived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his crived the descree of Doctor of Philosophy. In his contact with the subjects of goodesy and physics.

From this sketch it will be seen that Dr. Pritchett has had a training well calculated to fit him for the table and Geodetic Survey. He is a conservative man and an excellent business manager, and there is little doubt that the latter qualification had great weight with the latter qualification in the fortunate choice. Dr. is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Dr. is to be congratulated in its fortunate choice. Dr. is to be congratulated in its fortunate choice. Dr. is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Dr. is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Dr. is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, is to be congratulated on its fortunate choice. Or, i THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

STATEMENTS OF TREASURY OPERATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Washington, Dec 1.-The comparative statement Washington, Dec. 1.—The comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November were \$13,553,605, of which \$18,194,518 was received from were \$13,563,505, of which \$18,194,518 was received from the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month \$25,168,987. The total expenditures for November were \$37,510,838, of which \$4,555,368 was cash to the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the in the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the Treasury and repuid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month therefore were \$2,568,987 and the ordinary disbursements \$33,251,450, leaving a deficit of \$8,002,483.

The receipts from customs were \$2,830,005, a failing off of about \$255,000 as compared with November.

off of about \$75,000 as compared with November, 1856. The receipts from internal revenue were \$15. pariment is making arrangement.

It has been settled that the president of the court shall be Brigadier-General Otis, commanding the Department of the Colorada, at Denver, and that the partment of the Colorada, at Denver, and that the judge-advocate of the court shall be the judge-advocate of the same department, Lieutenant-Colonel vocate of the same department, Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Clous. The court will meet at Savannah. John W. Clous The court will meet at Savannah. The court will m Union Pacific sale, which still leaves due from the committee 234,153,695 to be paid in four equal instalments, the last on January 6, 1855.

The statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business November 36 the debt less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$10.00,226,465, a decrease since October 39 of \$11.238,115. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposits of an instalment of the proceeds of the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Factific Ratiroad. But for this transaction the tash in the Treasury would have been \$131,450 less from last month. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-hearing 4cht. \$847.365.620 Debt on which interest has ceased since ma-

This amount, however, does not include \$579,920,923 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold \$510,409,078

Against this there are demand liabilities amounting to \$625.13.516, leaving the net cash balance \$225.653.559 The monthly statement of the Controller of the Triency shows the total circulation of National riverses an November 26 to have been \$22.50.707, decrease for the year of \$5.52.56 and a decrease the month of \$46.58. The circulation based on ited States bonds amounted to \$40.755.22 a decrease for the year of \$1.52.56 and a decrease of the year of \$1.52.56 and a decrease of the year of \$1.52.56 and \$5.52.56 a a decrease for the ver of the decrease for the month of \$85.58. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$50,735.50, a decrease for the year of \$14.03.50 and a decrease for the month of \$1.93.500. The circulation secured by the month of \$1.93.500. The circulation secured by the month of \$1.93.500. The circulation secured by the wind money engagement of \$1.54.50. In increase for the year of \$3.51.50 and an increase for the month of \$1.96.40. The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure preciding noise was \$25.20.50, and to secure public decades \$40.25.50.

The report of the Director of the Mint snows that the coinage executed in November was as follows:

Gold \$1,544,000 5,100 2,100,000 Minor coin 120,210 Of the sliver coined \$1,5/0,000 was in standard dollars.

MANY CREDITORS WILL SUFFER.

THE MOOSEHEAD PULP AND PAPER COMPANY INSOLVENT.

Solon, Me., Dec. 1.-The Moosehead Pulp and Soion. Me. Dec. 1—The slooschead Pulp and Paper Company has gone into insolvency, with unsecured claims against it aggregating \$160,000. A meeting of creditors will be held at Skowhagan on December II, at which an assignee will be ap-pointed. Plans are being perfected to reorganize pointed. Plans are being perfected to reorganize the company and reopen the mills, which have been closed since last spring. The collapse of the company means great loss to the residents of this section, who are its creditors. About a year ago the company sent an agent among the farmers and owners of timberiand offering to buy spruce, for which it was agreed to pay \$4.50 a cord. As this was 50 cents more than any other pulp nill was paying, a large quantity of wood was delivered. The shippers received the first payment promptly, but the second remittances were in checks on banks in which, the bank officials reported, the company had no money.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S NOVEMBER OUTPUT. Cripple Creek, Col., Dec. 1.—The gold output of the Cripple Creek district in November was \$1,258,-600, the largest for one month in the history of the

A QUESTION OF INCORPORATION.

Albany, Dec. 1.-A controversy has arisen between the Secretary of State's office and the State tween the Secretary of State's once and the State Board of Charities over the filing of the certificate of incorporation of the Cooper Hospital. of New-York City, which was incorporated some days ago with a capital of \$1,000. The Board of Charities asserts that the paper should not have been filed until it had been approved by that Board. tents were valued at \$25,000. The building and contents were insured for \$23,000.

FIFTY WOMEN VOTED IN ROME, N. Y.

Rome, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The taxpayers of this city have decided, by a vote of \$39 to \$21, to bond the city for \$65,000 to build a new high school. About fifty women voted at the election. What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them ten or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delictous and nourishing and takes the place of coffee

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains. and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grade of coffee but costs about 14 as much. All gro-cers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain=0!

insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation

MARTIN THORN'S CONFESSION.

HE DENIES NOW THAT HE MADE IT, BUT SHERIFF DOHT SAYS THAT HE DID. Martin Thorn denied yesterday that he had confersed his guilt of the Guldensuppe murder on Tuesday night, either to Captain Methven or Sher-iff Doht. While neither of the latter officials was willing yesterday either to confirm definitely or to deny the report, it was learned that Thorn's al-leged confession found publicity in this way: After Thorn heard the verdict on Tuesday evening, Captain Methven took him to his cell. Sheriff Doht was present, and, according to the Sheriff, Thorn admitted that he killed Guldensuppe and that he had lied when he testified on the witness-stand that Mrs. Nack did the killing. He also admitted that he had cut up the body, according to the Sheriff, and put the pieces into separate bundles. Sheriff Doht says he did not question Thorn, except to ask him if he was going to try for a new trial. Thorn, the Sheriff says, then replied:
"What's the use? I am guilty. I would prefer this
verdiet to a disagreement. I do not want to go all
over it again."

After leaving the jall a reporter saw Captain Methyen in Miller's Hotel, opposite the railroad station. To him Methyen related what Thorn is reported to have confessed to Sheriff Doht, and added that Thorn said to him (Methven) that he was glad it was all over, and that he expected such a verdict. Later on Tuesday night Methven re-

peated this story to other reporters When Captain Methven arrived at the Queens County Jail yesterday morning he was besiege by many newspaper men, who asked him if it was true that Thorn had confessed to him. Methven replied that, as he understood it, Thorn had confessed to Sheriff Doht. That official was kept busy all day yesterday stating that Thorn had admitted to him that he was guilty, but the Sheriff would not go into details. Neither would he allow any

reporter to see Thorn.
William F. Howe, who defended Thorn, was not at his office yesterday. He felt in need of rest after his arduous efforts, and passed the day quietly at his home, No. 1,245 Boston-ave. When he was seen at his house, he said, in reply to inquiries bearing upon Thorn's slieged confession: "The report that Thorn has confessed to the murder of Guidensuppe is a malicious lie. I have fully satisfied myself as to the untruth of the report. I believe that the statement which appeared in the papers this morning to the effect that Thorn had acknowledged his guilt, was concocted by Sheriff Doht, whose course ever since Thorn and Mrs. Nack have been in his charge, has been to He about their actions. Thorn absolutely denied to my representative this morning that he had made any confession whatever. I am tranquil over the verdict, and I am certain that it will be reversed when taken to the Court of Appeals. I intend to appeal the case mainly upon the exceptions taken by me during the trial." trial. Howe added that this would have the effect

of delaying the execution the month of May.

MAYOR AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISMENT. Mayor Strong was asked yesterday what he thought of the possibility of Mrs. Augusta Nack's chances of getting off with twenty years in the chances of getting off with twenty years in the State prison, while Martin Thorn might be executed for the murder of William Guidensuppe. The Mayor said that he was not in favor of capital punishment at all.

PATRICK WALSH ELECTED MAYOR.

THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE WINS IN THE AU-GUSTA MUNICIPAL FLECTION.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 1.-Senator Patrick Walsh, he citizens' candidate, was to-day elected Mayor by a majority of \$24. Mr. Dunbar and Daniel Kerr Walsh, brought into the race by popular sentiment in favor of municipal reform, while Mr. Kerr was supported by the present city administration. of Augusta over William Dunbar and Daniel Kerr

SUICIDE OF A JEALOUS BARON.

HE SHOT HIMSELF OUTSIDE THE HOUSE OF AN AMERICAN WIDOW IN VIENNA.

London, Dec. 2 .- According to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Vienna, Baron Pasetti shot him-self outside the house of an American widow, Mrs. Kittinger, to whom he had been making love for some time. Having seen her in company with other men, he became infuriated with jealousy. He called at the home of Mrs. Kittinger after midnight to demand an explanation, but admittance was re-fused to him. He then drew his revolver and shot himself.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Bellefonte, Penn. Dec. 1.-While driving along the public road two miles east of this city to-day the public road two miles east of this city to-day Milton Bickle, nineteen years old, was held up by two men with guns, assaulted and robbed of \$15. Bickle tried to exampe but was quickly haited by a builet, which struck him on the breast, but was warded off by a button. The bullet passed between his arm and body, and did no injury. One man held Bickle's horse while the other searched him, taking everything he had. Warrants were sworn out for the afrest of the highwaymen, and officers were immediately sent in search of them.

FOR SUFFERERS FROM THE FIRE. The Rev. Lyman Abbott desires to acknowledge the following contributions for the sufferers from the fire at the Tougaloo Normal and Industrial In-

Astronomy 1 A 5 February 2 Ann. Schwart Liddism. 10 Mrs. D W V 1 10 Mrs. D Previously scknowledged at Mrs. Neise 2 5 Previously scknowledged at Mrs. Neise 2 5 Previously scknowledged at N. Chapin. 10 Total \$130

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Spokane, Wash, Dec. L.—United States Senator Turney, John A. Finch and A. B. Campbell, of this city, are directors in a company organized in New-York, with a capital stock of \$1,090,000, to deliver electric power of the Fend D Orenie River ener its configure with the Columbia, and deliver electric power into Rossland, Trail and other camps of the Kootenay district. It is proposed to develop 2,000 norse-power and to utilize the present works of the Goodhugh Syndiciate, of New-ent works of the Solvator Pend D Oreille.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—The steamer San Bias arrived in port from Panama and way ports, bringing the news that the Salvador coffee crop bringing the n

San Francisco. Dec. 1.—The steamer San Blas arrived in port from Panama and way ports, bringing the news that the Salvador coffee crop for this scason will be a third larger than ever nefore and will do much toward making up the loss occasioned to crops through the revolution. loss occasioned to crops through the revolution.

Port Townsend, Wash. Dec. 1.—Collector Huestis has received official notification that a concession has been granted to Yung Chin Foo, Commissioner of Chinese Exhibits at the Transmississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha next year, to bring over 250 Chinese. Collector Huestis has devised a new plan of accommodating visitors from the Celestis! Kingdom. Their preliminary examination will be conducted on board the steamer. Those who cannot show conclusively that they are connected with the exposition exhibit will be returned to China on the return trip of the steamer.

Boston Dec. 1—Dr. T. E. Bussell, of Cambridge

Boston, Dec. 1.—Dr. T. E. Russell, of Cambridge, who was connected with a medical institute in this city, committed suicide in his office in the Tremont Temple Building this afternoon by shooting himself through the heart. He died instantly. He was about thirty years of age. Family trouble, it is said by those who know Dr. Russell, led to the act.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 1.—James Murgatroyd, a local newsdealer, shot himself in the head in his store in Water-st, at an early hour this morning. He was despondent over his business affairs. He leaves a widow and a son, who live in New-Bedford.

Buffalo, Dec. 1.—William Drake, who was shot yesterday at Westfield by Judson Root, a galoon-keeper, died this morning from his injuries. Root says he shot Drake in self-defence. Muncie, Ind., Dec. 1.—The Board of Directors and members of the Western Window-Glass Manufacturers' Association met at their headquarters in this city yesterday. The business of the company was closed, and to-day it was swallowed up by the National Association, or big window-glass combine, recently organized.

IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT. CHAIRMEN WALKER AND CANNON TALK OF CUR-

RENCY REFORM AND APPROPRIATIONS Washington, Dec 1-Among the President's visitors to-day was Representative Walker, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, who had a long talk with the President on the prospects of currency reform legislation and the sort of measure he thought the House might ac-

hairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, also spent some time with the President, discussing receipts and expenditures. Mr. Cannon would say nothing as to the subject of his viels, bur remarked that it was hard to cut appropriations, and that the greatest saving could be effected by not passing a River and Harbor bill at this session. Many important works, he said, were under the contract system, and many others had money available for work on them. The fortification appropriations, he thought, could be kept down also.

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE SANTA FE

THREE LIVES WERE LOST AND TWENTY-FIVE LOADED CARS BURNED.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 1 -A. G. Wells, general superintendent of the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad, who is here, has received definite information from the wreck on the Supai Hill Monday night. The accident occurred near McClelland siding, and the train got beyond control. Twenty-five cars, loaded, one empty car and two big mountain engines jumped the track and were afterward destroyed by fire. The body of Engineer Watson was dug out of the wreck and turned over to the undertaker at Flagstaff. No traces of the bodies of Engineer Newton and the fireman, Sperry, can be found, and they were evidently consumed by the fire. Conductor O'Kelly is slightly hurt, and a fireman. Ford, who jumped, is considered danger-ously injured. The brakes failed to hold the train going down the hill. Superintendent Wells considered it one of the most costly wrecks in the history of the road. train got beyond control. Twenty-five cars, loaded,

THE IMPRISONED WHALERS ALL RIGHT.

NO DANGER OF THEIR SUFFERING FOR WANT OF FOOD BEFORE THE ICE BREAKS UP.

Chicago, Dec. 1 .- A dispatch from Tacoma, Wash. says: "A sailor, Frank Wyckersham, has just re-turned from an eight months' whaling trip in the Arctic Ocean on the steam bark William Bayles. His ship was in company at various times with the eight whalers now imprisoned in the ice east of Point Barrow. Wyckersham declares that the men aboard the ships are not suffering, as is generally

supposed. He says:
"Those vessels carried a year's supplies. Their men are now enjoying life, and will be perfectly safe and comfortable until the ice breaks up next summer, and they will probably not experience any hardship then. Should any vessel be crushed the men can easily get to the other ships or to shore, which is not more than a mile away. Having fire-arms, they can kill bear, seal and walrus around the ships, and deer are obtainable on land. The native Esquimaus live on fiesh of animals of that region, and, if necessary, the sallors can do like-wise."

region, and, it necessary, the swise."

Wyckersham does not believe that the cutter Bear will reach the whalers this winter. He says the Bear was within five miles when the saliors of the wrecked whaler Navarch froze to death on float ice. The sixteen picked up by the bark Thrasher told him they saw men walking the Bear's deck while their companions were dying. The whalers blame Captain Whiteside of the Navarch and the Bear's officers, for not making a more thorough search before steaming off and leaving the Navarch crew to die.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POISONED.

PATIENTS IN THE EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL IN GAL-LIPOLIS, OHIO, MADE SEVERELY ILL BY SOMETHING IN THEIR FOOD.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Dec. 1.-Two hundred and fifty patients in the Eplieptic Hospital were poisoned to-day. Dr. Rutter and his corps of physicians to-day. Dr. Rutter and his corps of physiciana succeeded, after a desperate fight, in checking the outbreak without a fatality. As it is, some of the ratients are still in a critical condition. The presumption among the hospital physicians is that the infection came from some article of food eaten by the patients, and the bacteriological department is making a rigid analysis of the food cooked in the last few days. Some think a deleterious drug was placed in some of the food, and that, with the wholesale discharge of employes, has created great excitement.

HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE MAY BE FATAL.

A BOY, WHO HAD GOT AWAY FROM RANDALL'S ISLAND SAVED FROM DROWNING, BUT MAY DIE FROM PNEUMONIA.

Morris Hyman, eighteen years old, made an at-tempt to escape from the Randail's Island House of Refuge last night. He climbed the wall about 7 o'clock, plunged into the water, and made an effort to get to the shore of Manhattan Island. was almost over when his strength gave out, and he would have perished had not Tug No. 8, of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad,

Captain Sullivan saw the lad struggling, almost exhausted in the water, and drew him aboard with a boathook. He was taken to the engine-room and stripped of his clothing. Vigorous rubbing restored his circulation. His convict uniform disclosed his identity and Captain Sullivan made him a prisoner until be arrived at Pier A, where the youth was given to the police. He was weak and the police sent him to the Hudsen Street Hospital. The doctors say he has a severe attack of tonslitis, and shows symptoms of pneumonia. He is none too strong, physically, and his attempt to get away may cost him his life. The Randall's Island authorities were informed of the boy's capture.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMBINATION. Indianapolis, Dec. 1-Representatives from fifty cities and towns in the State who are interested in a movement to combine all telephone interests out-side of the people using the Bell patents were in seasion here to canvass the situation. In each of the cities and towns an independent company is perating, and the object of the meeting is to atempt to consolidate the whole. The new concern, which is organized under the name of the Kurtz which is organized under the name of the K National Telephone Company, proposes to into compellion with the Central Company, in city, and arrange to put in a line system, conn-ing the various exchanges throughout the St The compellor offers services at about half rates of the old company.

TROOPS TO PROTECT TOLLGATES. Cincinnati, Dec. 1.-A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch to

Cincinnati. Dec. 1—A Praiseror, Ry, dispatch of The Times-Star' cars

"Seven companies of the 2d Regiment, it is stated here, are under orders to be in readiness for active service. Colone Gaither has been confidentially informed that if there is another outbress against toligators in the State Road, he will be placed in ectamand, with headquarters at Nichelasville, and will be expected to accept the troops on guard this at of the tutupike interests of the State are disposed of.

WOMEN PLAY FOR THE GOTTP CUP. Lakewood, N. J. Dec. 1 (Special).—The fourth match in the series for the President's Cup. of-fered by George J. Gould, was played to-day on the links of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club. The series is a woman's handleap of eighteen holes medal play handleaps being limthed to thirty strokes. There were five women in the field to-day, first place being won by Mrs. E. Robbins Walker. The cards brought in were as follows:

Mrs. John H. Stewart. 1; Miss Roberts, 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE DIRECTORS. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of

the Eastern League of Bareball Clubs was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel | sterday afternoon, P. T. Powers, the president, presided. Most of the session was devoted to deciding protested games. At the close of the session, the Wilkesbarre and Scranton men announced their intention of remaining in the league. They admitted that they had lost money the last two seasons, but believed they could make up for their losses in the com-ing season. Rochester and New-Haven have ap-plied for admission to the league. The Board will meet this morning.

GETTING ANOTHER LUETGERT JURY. Chicago, Dec. 1.-The examination of talesmen in the Luetgert case to-day was marked by many conflicts between Assistant State's Attorney McEwen and Mr. Harmon, counsel for the defence. Judge Gary was required to interfere frequently, At the afternoon session John W. Phillipps, of No. 3.611 Paulina-st., was tendered by the prosscution as a juryman, and was accepted by the defence. Seven jurors remain to be chosen.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED. Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 1 .- The hearing in the case of L. L. Brown against the L. L. Brown Paper Company was opened before John A. Alken, of Greenfield, as auditor, to-day. About \$500,000 is involved.

THE fun of buying toys at Wanamaker's is that you get as much amusement from the ones you see as from the ones you buy. The whole menagerie on the fifth floor is kept going for your benefit, -the camels and lions are wagging their heads, the rabbits and squirreis hopping about, the birds singing, the merry-go-rounds and railway trains going. The basement toy store adds its thousands of fascinating things, and the great orchestrions make music on both

Wanamaker's is a place to see and enjoy, as well as to buy in.

Women's Fine Costumes and Coats at

THERE's one manufacturer from whom we rarely get a bargain; he makes only exclusive and high-priced suits of the finest sort, and his work is always in demand.

And this, though a great bargain, is not a large one. It is the closing out of this season's stock—about thirty dressy street costumes, in poplins, bengaline cloths, and mixed suitings, all with blouse waist and skirt, very handsomely trimmed with velvet, laces, fur and braid; and thirty blouse coats of black velour, trimmed with braid or satin, and all satin lined. These elegant suits and coats are all marked at

just half regular prices. COATS.—\$48, now \$24 \$70, now \$35 \$80, now \$40 \$70, now \$40 \$72, now \$36 \$8170, now \$85 \$82, now \$41 \$180, now \$90

Table Covers A TABLE-COVER is like your hat, or nose, or front door.
—it is the prominent feature, that dominates the surroundings. Don't give your friend a blue cover for her crimson room.

The handsome French tapestry covers harmonize well with nearly all colors. The 'verdure effects" copy in style the woven tapestries and panels so much in vogue. Not many of these are to be had, and our stock is not large.

2 by 2 yards, \$5.25 and \$6 each. 2 by 2 ½ yards, \$6.75 each. 2 by 8 yards, \$9 each.

Wool Tapestry Table Covers.—The line of colors is broken, and only reds are left; they go at twothirds price.

2 by 23/2 yards, now \$2.50.

2 by 3 yards, now \$3.50.

CURTAINS.—45 pairs of handsome silk-faced tapestry curtains, that were \$13 a pair, are to be closed out

\$6.50 A PAIR.

lor windows or doors. One of the strong points of our clothing stock is cheviot suits,

Detached figure, with border, in four colorings, all rare and desirable; soft, graceful hangings for par-

Clothing. black or navy, made and trimmed in real Wanamaker fashion. Single-breasted sack coat—a fitting suit for either dress or business.

Fifteen dollars would mean a fair profit to other stores; our price for these suits is

twelve dollars. And these are the sort of "high prices" charged at Wanamaker's.

VERY taking indeed are the Boys' handsome coats with silk frogs Clothing. down the front, for boys of 3 to 10 years. Silk velvet collars, lining of Italian cloth-and the frogs add just the right touch of extra style.

In light brown, blue gray, or navy kersey, \$10. In navy or green wide-wale cheviots, \$8.50. In heavy blue chinchilla, buttoned to neck, corded

Women's WE have two sorts of women's shoes that are just the thing for Shoes. skating or a cold day's tramp; stout kidskin uppers, very heavy soles, yet

trim and handsome. Buttoned or laced, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Christmas Gifts

We're not setting out to make a list of them; the fact is, it would almost be easier now to make a list of things not used as Christmas gifts than a list of things that are; but there are some that deserve special mention as being peculiarly appropriate or novel or suggestive.

pearl sticks; another has sticks of tortouse-shell, with inlaid spanules, \$75. One has exquisite Watteau figures, hand-painted on ivory sticks,—\$95. But most of them are not quits so costly. White gauze lace edges, \$1 to \$4.25; black spangled tans, 75c. to \$12.40; black or white feather tans, \$1.75 to \$30; and pretty Japanese tans 50c. to 85c. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MINIATURE FRAMES .- The handsome French gilt trames are copies of the Empire and older styles—\$2.25 to \$20. Miniature frames, 50c. to \$1.75. Double cabinet frames of silk, hand-painted, \$1; and Vienna folding leather

FASS .- One is \$175-real lace, mounted on carved

frames, \$1.90 to \$5.50. FRENCH GARTERS .- They're among the daintiest new things in the Little French Store second floor. Prices run from 45c, to 87 a pair. They are elaborately trimmed with lace, ribbon, velvet, bows, rosettes, and jeweled clasps. All shades—and it's nice to have them match the ribbons of the under-

MORRIS VELVET SQUARES .- In beautiful colorings, elegant for table or stand covers, cushions, or decorative pieces. A large variety 24-in. square, \$1.25 each; 27-in., \$2; 36-in., \$2.25. Third floor,

Upholstery Store. RENAISSANCE SCARFS AND CENTRES .- Linen centre, with exquisite French hand-worked border:-Round, 19 in. diam., \$1.25 and \$1.50; 20 in., \$2

and \$3. Square, 18 by 18 in., \$2; 19 by 19, \$2.50 and \$3; 21 by 21, \$4. Scarfs, 20 by 33, \$1.75; 20 by 54, \$2.75; 18 by 54, \$3.50; 18 by 72, \$4.50.

Suppers.—A woman's lelt slipper for 35c. a pair,—good ones, too; from that upwards. Men's slippers, a hundred sorts, beginning at \$1.20 for kidlined toilet slippers, black or brown. All the best leathers—seal, alligator, kid, and goatskin; also wool felt; Dolge make.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The company alleges that Brown owes it \$400,000 while Brown asserts that he owes the company nothing, but that the company owes him \$125,000. The hearing will take fully a month because of the mass of evidence to be heard and the large number of accounts to be gone over.